

WASHINGTON.

General Dix Accepts the French Mission.

Salutary Effect of the President's Edict Against Office Brokers.

The Homestead Law for the South.

NO DISTINCTION OF COLOR RECOGNIZED.

General Conch Appointed Collector at Boston.

Surrender of General Lee's House-hold Effects.

As. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1866.

The French Mission.
General Dix, as you anticipated, will only hold his appointment as Naval Officer for a few days. He has accepted the mission to France, which I understand was offered to him with Mr. Sewall's full and cordial approbation. Whether this fact is indicative of a change in our foreign policy I must leave you to infer from the General's well known opinions in regard to Mexico and the Monroe doctrine.

The President's Edict Against Office Brokers Having a Salutary Effect.

The recent determination of the President to receive no more individual or dangerous who solicited interviews concerning appointments, and his announcement that all business of that character must thereafter be addressed to the heads of the proper departments, is having a salutary effect, and greatly lessening the amount of his daily labor. Appointments for office are consequently not awaiting in the city in former numbers, but remaining quietly at home attending to their legitimate business, and forwarding their papers through the mails and the hands of private individuals. It has had the effect of establishing a proper and systematic method and thereby increasing the departmental capacity for transacting public business. Thus far in the week but few people have arrived in the city from the various sections of the country.

The Boston Collectorship.

General Conch was yesterday notified of his appointment as Collector of the port of Boston.

The Additional Bounty—Decision in Favor of the Claim Agents.

A lively interest is manifested by the claim agents and attorneys of this city in the question as to whether the Paymaster General can legally ignore powers of attorney in the settlement of the additional bounty claims, which is said to have been referred to Attorney General Stanbury for his opinion. Since the master has been announced as being in the hands of Mr. Stanbury the Attorney General's office has been visited daily by an unusual number of claim collectors, evidently deeply interested in the vindication of the law. It is stated this evening that the Attorney General submitted his opinion to the Secretary of War to-day, and that the question is decided in favor of the claim agents. The report, however, lacks confirmation.

Presentation of Claims.

During the month of September the Second Comptroller received 5,945 claims, of which number 3,655 were passed by the Comptroller. The amount involved in the claims acted upon during the month was \$31,665,178.

Colonel S. P. Lee, the New York State Military Agent, during the month of September received 152 claims, of which number 96 were settled, and the amount involved \$10,603,637, was collected and paid over to the claimants.

Parades.

The President has ordered parades to be prepared and submitted to him for approval for the following persons, who were excepted by paragraphs one and thirteen of the proclamation of amnesty—William V. Bennett, of Maryland; J. A. McAffey and James R. Christian, of Tennessee; F. H. Snow, N. C. Kennedy, Joseph A. Smith, M. Berger, Jr., P. M. Miller, Marshall Osborne, William B. Parks, W. W. Clegg, and Mills H. Eure, of North Carolina; E. R. Hood, of Texas; A. G. Brown, of Mississippi; and Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.

Homestead Settlements in the South.
The law of June 21, 1866, providing for the disposal of the public lands in the Southern States for homestead settlements in being put in force, with instructions, and will in a few days be ready for transmission to the district officers in those States. The first section of the act provides for the disposal of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. For homestead settlements only, according to the provisions of the original Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, and the amending act of March 21, 1866, but restricts each entry to eighty acres held at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or half that quantity of double minimum land. This restriction as to quantity continues until the expiration of two years from the date of the act, and entries after that will be allowed as provided for in the original law and the act amending it, unless otherwise ordered by Congress. It is of the \$10 fee required by the act of 1862 to be paid at the time of entry, \$4 must be paid when the patent issues. The benefits of the act are extended to all citizens of the United States, without distinction as to race or color. The above provisions have special application to the States employed, while the second section of the act is of general application to all the States and Territories, and provides that, until the 1st of January, 1867, the applicant shall make affidavit that he has no bona fide arms against the Union, States or given aid and comfort to its enemies. The law is of further application in this, that the fee is reduced to \$2 when the entry and not embrace more than eighty acres, or \$1 25 per acre. The provisions of the acts of 1862 and 1866, are made a part of the last mentioned act.

General Lee's Household Effects.

The household effects left at the Arlington Mansion by General Lee, or authentic fragments consisting of them, were yesterday delivered to the party authorized by General Lee to receive them. This was done by the *National Intelligencer*, says, under an order of the President. It appears that nearly everything of my value had been stolen. Many valuable documents, including some of the family portraits, had been purloined. The portraits were taken from the frames, packed in boxes and stored in the upper loft of the mansion for safety in 1861. These boxes had been broken open, and everything of real value taken away, and the letters and private papers of General Lee scattered over the lot.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Special Telegram to the New York Herald.

Message from Mayor Monroe—The Cause and Objects of the Late Riots, &c.

New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1866.

Mayor Monroe to-night submitted a message to the City Council, in which he gave a digest of the 50th of July as caused by men who claimed to be members of the defense convention of 1862 and those who affiliated with them, describing their object to be negro slaves and the disengagement of every man who participated in the rebellion, who with violent language incited the negroes by promises of honor and emolument to participate in the negotiations; that he had written General Ord, and called on him to take steps to arrest the rebels, but General Ord did not. He says the following important facts were conclusively established, by eye witnesses first, that the rebels were first fired upon on the neutral ground, while discharging their duty, by members of the defense convention of 1862, and that the rebels, as the negroes were rearmed with the rifles, which were taken from the negroes, and asserts that it was necessary for General Ord to unlock the prison cells and let the black and white ringleaders loose upon the city, without hope of deliverance, to make political capital for rally and reorganization of the reconstruction policy of his master, President Johnson.

Return of General Sheridan from His Investigation of the Franks at Breitburg, Texas, &c.

New Orleans, October 2, 1866.

General Sheridan returned from Breitburg, Texas, this morning, whether he had gone to investigate the destruction of the town, who was an officer in the French army and reported to have been captured and shot by the Indians in Mexico. The absence of all information or intelligence from young Monarchs since July, added to the rumors of his capture and death, creates the most painful solicitude on the part of the distinguished persons who have the firm sympathies of a large circle of friends.

Disbursements of the Treasury.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the several named Departments during the first quarter of the present year, ending September 30, were as follows—

War Department.....\$16,337,485

Interior Department.....12,120,550

Army Department.....12,009,565

Total.....\$40,466,500

Internal Revenue Receipts.
The receipts for internal revenue to day were \$1,927,845.

The Cholera.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the first case of cholera in Washington was reported. It was that of a physician who arrived here from Richmond on Friday. He patient is convalescent. The exemption of this city from cholera dispels the theory that it exists still in the city.

Police Report.

The police report for the month ending with Septem-

ber shows 3,160 arrests for various offenses—over one-third of them colored persons and about an equal number of foreigners.

The judge reserved their sentence.

NEW JERSEY BERRY CASES.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 2, 1866.

The indictment for robbery and conspiracy came up to day in the Court of Common Pleas, Newark, and the grand jury found it true.

The indictment was argued by Bradley and Robeson for the complainants and Pringhoven and Haggan for the defense. The judge reserved their sentence.

THE FAIR AT ST. LOUIS, AC.

St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1866.

There was a much larger attendance at the fair to day than yesterday. The ring exhibition now running consisted of cattle, of which there was a fine display. In the afternoon there was a splendid show of roosters, stallions, geldings, and mares. The races were postponed until Friday.

The R. Hobart of New York, was elected Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad yesterday.

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